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Cholera, yellow fever, plague, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....	.....	558	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,648.
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....	.....	738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 3,238.
	Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....	.....	335	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
	Jan. 12-Jan. 19.....	.....	470	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 26.....	.....	446	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,462.
	Jan. 26-Feb. 2.....	.....	516	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,382.
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....	.....	.....	Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....	.....	.....	A few cases.
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	.....	15	

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 17, 1897.]

PLAGUE.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The commission appointed to the East Indies to study plague will start during the course of the present week, proceeding to Bombay by way of Brindisè. It consists of medical councilor and professor, Dr. Gaffky, Dr. Pfeiffer, of the Royal Prussian Institute for Infectious Diseases, Berlin; Dr. Dieudonné, of the Royal Sanitary Bureau, and Dr. Sticker, of Giessen. It will be joined by Dr. Robert Koch so soon as he shall have concluded his labors in the investigation of cattle plague undertaken at the request of the authorities of Cape Colony.

The royal chancellor has ordered, under date of February 13, that all arrivals from Asia which left their port of destination prior to February 12, shall be admitted, with certain exceptions. These are such vessels as have cleared from the plague-infected ports of Bombay, Kurrachee, Hongkong, Canton, Swaton, Amoy, Makao, and the Island of Formosa, and ports which, for any reason, are considered suspicious. Exceptions may be made among arrivals from said ports according to circumstances. Previous disinfection must have been performed.

Hamburg.—Under date of February 12, the Senate orders sanitary police control of vessels arriving from Persian ports, from any port on the mainland of Northern India, Formosa, Hongkong, Makao, and any port of China south of the thirtieth degree of latitude. The said control shall be exercised in the port of Cuxhaven.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—By order of the minister of commerce of January 22, the same laws were put in force with regard to importations from Asia into Hungary as were prescribed January 24 for other ports of the Austrian Empire.

NORWAY.—By royal order of February 1, ports of Arabia, Persia, and Northern India, also Formosa and the Pescadores Islands, are declared infected. The quarantine laws of July 12, 1848, are put in force.

TURKEY.—The International Council of Health resolved, under date of February 2, to send special physicians for sanitary service to the Persian seaports of Muhammera, Bender, Bouchir, and Bender Abbas, and to the Arabian ports of Kuwait, Katif, and Katar. A war vessel should be sent to each port at which this sanitary service is established.

Sanitary officers were ordered, February 3, to enforce, as regards arrivals from India, the provisions of the circular letter of December 7, 1892, covering the importation of skins and other animal refuse, and the provisions of the cholera regulations of 1867 in regard to merchandise.

EGYPT.—The postal authorities have, by advice of the International Sanitary Council, forbidden the entry of postal packages from plague-infected ports. The International Council has appointed a commission of physicians to examine the quarantine appliances now in use, and to make recommendations as to new measures. A second commission is charged with drawing up new pilgrim regulations. The minister of the interior is charged with seeing that the pilgrims returning to Egypt arrive only at certain times and on special vessels.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—By order of the chief commissioner of Burmah and the government of Madras, quarantine regulations are put in force at the ports of Rangun and Madras against Kurrachee. These regulations are the same as were ordered at Aden, Perim, the Somali coast, and Calcutta. The authorities at Rangun are allowed to give free pratique after favorable inspection. Free pratique is given when the vessel has undergone eight days' quarantine at Colombo or some other English port. In case such quarantine has not been undergone the authorities must require eight days' quarantine. If plague cases have appeared on board, fifteen days' quarantine must be required.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under dates of February 27 and March 6 the United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the two weeks ended March 4 there were in that city 5 deaths from yellow fever and 2,110 new cases of smallpox, with 238 deaths.

Under date of February 26 the United States consul at Matanzas reports 1 death from yellow fever during the week ended February 24.

Under date of March 2 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended February 27 there were in that city 5 cases and no deaths from yellow fever.

Under dates of February 20 and 27 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended February 27 there were 3 deaths from yellow fever.

HABANA, CUBA, *March 6, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of deaths from both smallpox and yellow fever has increased to some extent during the last week, as may be seen in the following mortuary report: